

ght-i-est. Chiefly

g E and SE from
art of the border
goslavia. 450 mi.

y of South Asia
and Tamil. 2. a

3. of or pertaining
(a) ethnonym,

to cause to move
pull; drag (often

or over so as to
v the curtain. In

out, as from a re-
raw blood from a

ent force; attract
or something. In

6. to compose, or
race: to draw per-

distinction. 9. to
up up the contract

raw. 11. to deny
infer: to draw

salary of \$600, a

15. to write. (a

ten fol. by on or

tw interest. 17. to

l or greater length

nd by pulling back

water a bow. 20. a

y lottery: to draw

om among marked

s to see who wins

i area of (a wire,

o or shrink by con-

t abscess by a pull-

water) to float. 25.

26. a. to take of

b. (in bridge) to re-

27. (in billiards) to

istering a backward

ter. —v.i. 29. to ex-

move or pass, esp.

The day draws near

to hold a drawing

h or to trace figures

34. to be skilled in

contract (often fol. by

upon): to draw on

cause blisters. b. to

draw-er (drôr for 1, 2; drôr/ar for 3, 4), *n.* 1. a sliding, lidless, horizontal compartment, as in a piece of furniture, that may be drawn out in order to gain access to it. 2. **drawers**, (used with a pl. v.) a garment with legs that covers the lower half of the body, esp. an undergarment. 3. a person or thing that draws. 4. a person who draws a bill of exchange. [1300–50] —**draw-er-ful**, *n.*, *pl.* —**fuls**.

drawing (drô'ing), *n.* 1. the act of a person or thing that draws. 2. a graphic representation by lines of an object or idea, as with a pencil. 3. a sketch, plan, or design, esp. one made with pen, pencil, or crayon. 4. the art or technique of making these. 5. something decided by drawing lots; lottery. 6. the selection, or time of selection, of the winning chance or chances sold by lottery or raffle. [1275–1325]

drawing account, *n.* 1. an account used esp. by a business partner for cash withdrawals. 2. an account that is charged with advances of money against future earnings, esp. sales commissions. [1825–35]

drawing board, *n.* 1. a rectangular board on which paper is placed or mounted for drawing or drafting. —**Idiom**. 2. on the drawing board, in the planning or design stage. [1715–25]

drawing card, *n.* a person or thing that attracts attention or patrons. [1885–90, Amer.]

drawing pin, *n.* Brit. THUMB TACK. [1855–60]

drawing room, *n.* 1. a formal reception room, esp. in an apartment or private house. 2. (in a railroad car) a private room for two or three passengers. 3. Brit. a formal reception, esp. at court. [1635–45; shortening of now obs. withdrawing room]

drawing table, *n.* a table having a surface consisting of a drawing board adjustable to various heights and angles. [1905–10]

draw-knife (drô'nîf), *n.*, *pl.* —**knives**. a carpenter's knife with a handle at each end at right angles to the blade, used by drawing over a surface.

drawl (drôl), *v.t.*, *v.i.* 1. to say or speak in a slow manner, usu. prolonging the vowels. —*n.* 2. an act or utterance of a person who draws. [1590–1600; < D or LG *drâlen* to linger] —**drawl-er**, *n.* —**drawl-ing-ly**, *adv.* —**drawl-y**, *adj.*

drawn (drôn), *v.* 1. pp. of DRAW. —**adj.** 2. tense; haggard. 3. eviscerated, as a fowl.

drawn butter, *n.* melted butter, clarified and often seasoned. [1820–30, Amer.]

drawn-out (drôn'out'), *adj.* LONG-DRAWN-OUT. [1885–90]

drawn work or **drawn work**, *n.* embroidery done by removing some threads from a fabric and stitching around the open areas in various designs. Also called **drawn thread work** (thred'wûrk'). [1585–95]

draw play, *n.* DRAW (def. 54). [1950–55]

draw poker, *n.* a variety of poker in which players may discard up to three of the original five cards dealt to them and request replacements from the dealer. [1855–60, Amer.]

draw-shave (drô'shâv), *n.* DRAW-KNIFE. [1820–30]

draw-string or **draw string**, *n.* a string or cord that closes, tightens, or gathers something, as the opening of a bag or garment or the panels of a curtain, when one or both of its ends are pulled. [1825–35]

draw-tube (drô'tôob', -tyôob'), *n.* a tube sliding within another tube, as the tube carrying the eyepiece in a microscope. [1890–95]

dray (drâ), *n.* 1. a low strong cart without fixed sides, for carrying heavy loads. 2. any vehicle used to haul goods. —*v.t.* 3. to convey on a dray; haul. —*v.i.* [1325–75; ME *draye* sledge]

drayage (drâ'ij), *n.* 1. conveyance by dray. 2. a charge made for it.

dray horse, *n.* a draft horse used for pulling a dray.

dray-man (drâ'man), *n.*, *pl.* —**men**. a person who drives a dray. [1575–85] —**Usage**. See —**MAN**.

Dray-ton (drâ'ton), *n.* Michael, 1563–1631, English poet.

drch., *drachma*.

dread (dred), *v.t.* 1. to fear greatly: to dread death. 2. to be very reluctant to do, meet, or experience. 3. Archaic. to hold in respectful awe. —*v.i.* 4. to have fear or great reluctance. —*n.* 5. terror or apprehension as to something in the future; great fear. 6. a person or thing dreaded. 7. dreads, DREADLOCKS. 8. Archaic. deep awe or reverence. —*adj.* 9. greatly feared; frightful; terrible. 10. held in awe or reverential fear. [1125–75; OE *drædan*; c. OHG *intrañan*]

dread-ful (dred'fûl), *adj.* 1. causing great dread, fear, or terror; terrible. 2. a dreadful storm. 3. inspiring awe or reverence. 3. extremely bad, unpleasant, or ugly: a dreadful scandal. [1175–1225] —**dread-ful-ly**, *adv.*

dread-ful-ly (dred'fûl-ly), *adv.* 1. in a dreadful way. 2. very; extremely: so dreadfully embarrassed. [1275–1325]

dread-locks (dred'loks'), *n.pl.* a hairstyle of many long ropelike locks. [1955–60]

dread-naught or **dread-naught** (dred'nô't'), *n.* a type of battleship with primary armament consisting entirely of heavy-caliber guns. [DREAD + NAUGHT; so called from the British battleship *Dreadnought*, launched in 1906, the first of its type]

dream (drem), *n.*, *v.*, *dreamed* or *dreamt*, *dream-ing*, *adj.* —*n.* 1. a succession of images, thoughts, or emotions passing through the mind during sleep. 2. a particular sequence of such images, thoughts, or feelings: a recurring dream about a circus. 3. an involuntary vision occurring to a person when awake. 4. a daydream or reverie. 5. an aspiring; goal; aim. 6. a wild or vain fancy. 7. something of unreal or striking beauty, charm, or excellence. —*v.i.* 8. to have a dream. 9. to indulge in daydreams or reveries. 10. to conceive of something in a very remote way (usu. fol. by *of*): I wouldn't dream of leaving. —*v.t.* 11. to see or imagine in sleep or in a vision. 12. to imagine as possible; fancy; conceive. 13. to pass or spend (time) in dreaming (often fol. by *away*): to dream away the afternoon. 14. dream up, to form in the imagination; devise. —*adj.* 15. most desirable; ideal: a dream vacation. [bef. 1000; ME *dreem*, OE *dræam* joy, mirth] —**dream-ful**, *adj.* —**dream-ful-ly**, *adv.* —**dream-ful-ness**, *n.* —**dream-ing-ly**, *adv.* —**dream-like**, *adj.*

dream-er (drê'mâr), *n.* 1. a person who dreams. 2. an impractical or unrealistic person. 3. a person who has bold or highly speculative ideas or plans; visionary. [1250–1300]

dream-land (drê'm'land'), *n.* 1. a pleasant, lovely land that exists only in dreams or the imagination; the region of reverie. 2. a state of sleep. [1825–35]

dream-less (drê'm'lis), *adj.* not marked, disturbed, or enhanced by dreams: dreamless sleep. [1595–1605] —**dream-less-ly**, *adv.* —**dream-less-ness**, *n.*

dreamt (dremt), *v.* a pt. and pp. of DREAM.

dream team, *n.* a number of persons of the highest ability associated in some joint action: a dream team that should win the Olympics; a dream team of defense lawyers. [1990–95]

dream-time (drê'm'tim'), *n.* (among Australian Aborigines) the ancient time of the creation of all things by sacred ancestors. Also called the dreaming. [1905–10]

drawer to dress

dream/ world or **dream/world**, *n.* the world of imagination or illusion rather than of objective reality. [1810–20]

dream-y (drê'mê), *adj.*, **dream-i-er**, **dream-i-est**. 1. of the nature of or typical of dreams; visionary. 2. vague; dim. 3. inducing dreams or a dreamlike mood, esp. pleasantly: dreamy music. 4. given to day-dreaming or reverie. 5. abounding in dreams. 6. wonderful; marvelous: a dreamy new car. [1560–70] —**dream-i-ly**, *adv.* —**dream-i-ness**, *n.*

drear (drêr), *adj.* Chiefly Literary. dreary. [1620–30]

drear-y (drêr'ê), *adj.*, **drear-i-er**, **drear-i-est**. 1. causing sadness or gloom; dismal. 2. dull; boring; wearisome. 3. sorrowful; sad; melancholy. [bef. 900; ME *drery*, OE *dræorig* gory, cruel, sad] —**drear-i-ly**, *adv.* —**drear-i-ness**, *n.* —**drear-i-some**, *adj.*

dreck or **drek** (drek), *n.* Slang. 1. dung. 2. junk. [1920–25; < Yiddish *drek*; c. G *Dreck* filth; cf. ON *threkk* excrement]

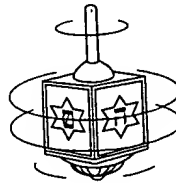
dredge (dredj), *n.*, *v.* **dredged**, **dredg-ing**. —*n.* 1. any of various powerful machines for dredging up or removing earth, as by means of a scoop or a series of buckets. 2. a barge on which such a machine is mounted. 3. a dragnet or other contrivance for gathering material or objects from the bottom of a river, bay, etc. —*v.t.* 4. clear out with a dredge: to dredge a river. 5. to remove (sand, silt, etc.) from the bottom of a river or other body of water. —*v.i.* 6. to use a dredge. 7. dredge up, to discover and reveal; unearth. [1425–75]

dredge (dredj), *v.t.*, **dredged**, **dredg-ing**. to coat (food) with a powdery substance, as flour. [1590–1600; v. use of dredge mixture of grains, late ME *drage*, *drage*, appar. identical with ME *drag*(e), *drage* sweetmeat, confection < OF (see *dracée*)] —**dredg-er**, *n.*

dreg (dreg), *n.* 1. dregs, the sediment of liquids; lees; grounds. 2. Usual. dregs, the least valuable part of anything: the dregs of society. 3. a small remnant; any small quantity. [1250–1300; ME < ON *dreg* yeast (pl. *dreggjar* dregs)] —**dreg-gy**, *adj.* —**dreg-gi-ness**, *n.*

D region, *n.* D LAYER. [1925–30]

drei-del (drâ'del), *n.*, *pl.* —**dels**, —**del**. 1. a four-sided top bearing Hebrew letters, used in a children's game traditionally played on Hanukkah. 2. the game itself. [1925–30; < Yiddish *dreydl* = *drey*(en) to rotate, turn (< MHG *drâ(je)n*, *drâhen*; cf. G. *drâhen*) + *-dl* *n.* suffix]



dreidel

Drei-ser (drî'sâr, -zâr), *n.* Theodore, 1871–1945, U.S. novelist.

drench (drench), *v.t.* 1. to wet thoroughly; soak. 2. to saturate by immersion in a liquid; steep. 3. to cover or fill completely; bathe: sun-drenching the trees. 4. to administer a draft of medicine to (an animal), esp. by force. 5. Archaic. to cause to drink. —*n.* 6. the act of drenching. 7. something that drenches. 8. a preparation for drenching. 9. a draft of medicine, esp. one administered to an animal by force. [bef. 900; ME; OE *drēncan*, causative of *drincan* to drink; OHG *trenchen*, ON *drēkja*] —**drench-er**, *n.*

Dren-the (dren'ta), *n.* a province in E Netherlands. 436,586; 1011 sq. mi. (2620 sq. km)

Dres-den (drez'den), *n.* the capital of Saxony in E Germany, on the Elbe River. 518,057.

Dres-den chi-na, *n.* porcelain ware produced at Meissen, Germany.

dress (dres), *n.* 1. an outer garment for women and girls, consisting of bodice and skirt cut or sewn as one piece. 2. clothing; apparel; of bodice and skirt cut or sewn as one piece. 3. a particular form of appearance; guise. 4. a particular form of appearance; guise. 5. outer covering, as the plumage of birds. —*adj.* 6. of or for a dress or outer covering, as for a formal occasion. 8. requiring formal dress. 9. to put on or for a formal occasion. 10. a. to decorate, esp. for display. —*v.t.* 7. to put clothing upon; clothe. 10. a. to decorate, esp. for display.

: objectionable feature; ax, as when imported

tached to the rear of a ry. [1945–50]

the whole or a section vent access or to leave

water surface level, as of exchange is drawn.